The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,540.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, deliverable Town..... Rs. 52
including postage..... „ 72
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town... „ 28
including postage..... „ 33
For three months advance, delivered in Town ... „ 16
including postage..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „ 5 0
including postage..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash..... „ 0 2
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 3 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding Ditto ... 2 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, each...Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

ALEXANDER.—January 23rd, at Shanghpore, the wife of F. J. Alexander, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DUNCA—POTTS.—January 28th, at St Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev. Hamilton Wylie, M. A., lieutenant F. Duncan, R. N., Commander, H. M. screw steamer *Kwang-tung*, to Annie, eldest daughter of Thomas Potts, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

HALL.—January 25th, at Black Town, Mrs. Grace Eliza Hall, relict of the late Mr. H. E. Hall, Pensioned Apothecary, aged 72 years, 5 months and 9 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

MARRIAGE.

HAWKINS—HAWKIN.—January 22nd, at Meerut, at the residence of Colonel A. Cohen, esq. by the Rev. G. G. Gillan, Presbyterian Chaplain, William Langdale, Esq., H. M.'s 10th Hussars, to Miss Josephine Hawkins.

SHIPPING.

SEE ALSO COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Aden, (unless she arrive after arrival of Bay. and if necessary with Mail steamer from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 26th.
Harrocose do ..... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 500 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. TAYLOR, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

As the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Harrocose Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but should it arrive between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 6 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Intermediate Passengers by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo as Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as follows twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, at the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1st & 15th	Leave Cochin	7
Mangalore	3	Beypore	8
Calicut	4	Cannanore	9
Tellicherry	5	Mangalore	10
Cannanore	6	Calicut	11
Beypore	7	Mangalore	12
Cochin	8	Bombay	14
Colombo	11	Colombo	17
Galle	12	Trincomalee	18
Trincomalee	14	Galle	19
Madras	18	Calicut	23
Calicut	22	Mangalore	24
Mangalore	23	Cannanore	25
Cannanore	24	Beypore	26
Beypore	25	Cochin	27
Cochin	26	Colombo	28
Colombo	27	Trincomalee	29
Trincomalee	28	Madras	31
Madras	31	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1,940 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. TOWER, will be despatched as above, at noon on 1st February.

The vessels are fine roomy boats, and will be despatched at the same hour, on the 1st of each month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, so as to ensure interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the Penang Company's Steamers.

The route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Nellore and Arcot districts, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Negapatam, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transship to the Rangoon Mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The Elephanta BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply between the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Stations:—

Departure from	Goram.	Oolwa.	Mandwa.	Karanja.	Dharumtur.
Bombay					
FARES.					
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ...	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class ...	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class ...	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will run and after the 18th January run as follows (and not per notice dated 1st January 1867):—

From Bombay Bunder, the Dharumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Goram Bunder and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 29th October 1866.

N.B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Chinch Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST sailing at the intermediate Ports, on the Railway days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Cochin	Sep. Saturday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Ratnagherry	Sunday.	Beypore	Sunday.
Goa	Monday.	Calicut	Monday.
Carwar	Monday.	Cannanore	Monday.
Honay	Monday.	Mangalore	Tuesday.
Mangalore	Tuesday.	Cumpta	Wednesday.
Cannanore	Wednesday.	Carwar	Wednesday.
Calicut	Wednesday.	Goa	Wednesday.
Beypore	Wednesday.	Vingorla	Thursday.
Cochin	Thursday.	Ratnagherry	Thursday.
Colombo	Friday.	Bombay	Arr. Friday.

The Steamer "LILLY" will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

AT AM TO SUEZ.

THE P. and O. S. N. Com. pany's intended despatching Steamers to Suez on the undermentioned dates during the ensuing month:—

February, 3rd, 14th and 24th.

For particulars of Freight and Passage Money apply to

G. E. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. S. S. Company.

Bombay, 23rd January 1867.

EXTRA STEAMER TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship "NORTHAM," (1,329 Tons and 450 H. P.) Captain MCGILL, R. N., will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SUNDAY the 3rd February at 3 P. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Sleeping day Tuesday the 31st. Through Bills of Lading will be granted for Cotton to Liverpool.

G. E. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. S. S. Company's Office, Bombay, 26th January, 1867.

N.B.—Packages will not be received in this office after 1 P. M. on 31st January.

Shippers of Cotton on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the encashment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail positively about 28th proximo.

THE frigate built Screw Steam Ship "MELBOURNE," HUGH W. ALEX, Commander, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of *Melbourne* (S.S.)

Bombay, 28th January 1867.

THE fine Clipper Ship "FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE," 1050 Tons, J. HARRISON Commander, to sail for Liverpool about the middle of February next, as cancel out a contrary wind. For First Class Passengers.

Apply to Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Elphinstone Circle or to the Commander on board.

FOR LONDON *via* KURRACHEE.

(Under engagement to "M. J. Gord, to sail about 6th proximo.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship "TRAFALGAR," 1,309 Tons Register, 300 H. P. Screw, 10 Guns, Commander, has two large side Cabins disengaged.

For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Trafalgar*.

Bombay, 25th January 1867.

BY the Ice Ship "HENRY BUCK," from Boston

200 Barrels Apples,
200 Cases Kerosein Oil,

To arrive in February.

For Sale by C. W. SMITH,
Agent for the Tudor Company.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 6th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumf rd Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "NADA," 1,600 tons, Captain HANSCOM, will be despatched on the 5th February next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—

For Passengers.

First Class.....£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF TANJORE," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the sams will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of Tanjore*.

Bombay, 19th January 1867.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per "MOFUSSILITE," Broadfoot, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Broadfoot will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd Jan. 1867.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ELIAS DAVID SASSOON in our Firm here, and in our Branch Firms of David Sassoon Sons & Co. of China, CEASES from THIS DATE.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st January 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. REUBEN DAVID SASSOON is admitted from THIS DATE a partner in our FIRM, which, henceforward, will consist of Mr. ABDULLAH DAVID SASSOON & Mr. REUBEN DAVID SASSOON.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st January 1867.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above, I hereby give NOTICE that I have established myself as a MERCHANT from THIS DAY.

E. D. SASSOON.

Bombay, 1st January 1867.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—Raw Linseed Oil Rs. 2-5, Boiled Linseed Oil Rs. 2-9 per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Mills. Quantities under 50 Gallons charged extra.

At ROGERS & Co.'s Works, Byculla.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mint Master is prepared to receive TENDERS for the purchase of about two hundred and fifty tons of Europe TILE COPPER.

The Tenders should show the price per cwt.

J. C. HARRISON,
Assistant to the Mint Master.

Her Majesty's Mint, Bombay, 3rd January 1867.

NOTICE.—The ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS and MACHINERY, newly erected at Chowpatty, are FOR SALE or TO BE LET. Offers to be made to the undersigned. On application to Mr. R. SIMS, Chowpatty, intending Purchasers can view the Shops.

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.

Bombay, 4th Jan. 1867.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP-OWNING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—THIRD DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 75 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company, to the payment of all Debts due from them to the Company) will be made on and after FRIDAY the 21st December, at the Company's Office, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
D. B. BYRAMJEE. } Liquidators.

Bombay, 13th December 1866.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARES in the above Company, numbered 79, 109, 110 and 116, have been ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company, the Final Call of Rs. 500 per Share not having been paid on them.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th January 1867.

WESTERN INDIA FINANCE AND EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—NOTICE.—All persons INDEBTED to this Association are requested to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS of the said Association, are hereby requested to forward STATEMENTS of their CLAIMS to the undersigned at the Office of the Association, No. 23 Apollo Street, Fort, on or before the 5th proximo, after which day no Claim will be admitted.

MUNCHERJEE COWASJEE,
For self and other Liquidators.

THE GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company amongst the Shareholders, at the rate of Rs (15) Fifteen per Share, (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company, to the payment of all Debts due from them) will be made on and after MONDAY, the 4th February, at the Company's Office, No. 25 Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 and 3. Production of the Share Certificates or Allotments will be necessary.

ROBERT WALLACE,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 25th January 1867.

NOTICE.—The MASONIC BALL, under the Patronage of the Grand Lodges in Bombay and the P. G. Superintendent of R. A. Masonry, will take place at the TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY the 8th of February next, Subscription, Rupees 25, which will admit (exclusive of the Subscribers) one Gentleman and two Ladies, or three Ladies, each additional Guest to be charged Rupees Ten. None but Masons are allowed to subscribe, and no Masons will be admitted as Guests.

Applications for Tickets, with the names of the Guests, and the amount of Subscription, to be made to R. L. KING, Esq., the Treasurer, Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle. No money or Subscriptions can be received at the Door.

S. TRENN, Hon. Secretary,
H. MORLAND, President,
Masonic Ball Committee.

Bombay, 24th Jan. 1867.

BOMBAY RACES—GRAND STAND.

FIRST CLASS.

Season Tickets ..... 15 Rupees.
Single Ticket "Chairs" ..... 5 „
do. "Bench" ..... 2 „

SECOND CLASS.

Single Ticket "Chairs" ..... 3 Rupees.
do. "Bench" ..... 1 „

Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN, Meadow Street and Girgaum.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and of the Estate of DADABHOY BYRAMJEE & Co.

ALL DEBTORS to this ESTATE are hereby required forthwith to PAY to the undersigned the amount of their DEBTS; and all CREDITORS are requested without delay to send their CLAIMS, accompanied by Vouchers, and made up with Interest to the 30th August 1866, to

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees.

No. 6, Rampart Row, 16th November 1866.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING AND SON Machinists, and Gun, and Pistol Makers, from Edinburgh, Cursetjee Sooklaljee Street, Byculla. The Works are in a line with the hand wall of the Livery Stable Company's compound. The following Work will be carried on with the aid of a Steam Engine and First Class Machinery.

GENERAL MECHANICAL BRANCH.—Every sort of Machinery repaired. Jobs in Turning in Iron, Brass, or Wood, Copper, or Tinplate, Work made or repaired, and various Machines made to order. A. L. and SON has for sale Steam Engines, Fixed and Portable, Turning Lathes, Shaping Machines, Drilling Machines, Flour Mills, &c. &c. Has also for sale Indian Rubber Sheet, Patent Packing for Steam Engines, Patent Belts or Bands, for Machine driving, and many other articles in the Machine line.

GUN MAKING DEPARTMENT.—Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns and Pistols, and Air Guns, and makes up any sort of Implement, or Apparatus for Sportsmen. A. L. and SON has for sale some Patent Long Range Rifles, with swords. Also some splendid Large Bored, double Rifles by A. Thomson and Son, Edinburgh, and expects shortly a large consignment of Guns and Pistols from the same Maker.

A. L. and SON is confident that any party that visits his Works will at once be satisfied of having their work executed to their entire satisfaction.

TERMS—CASH.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA.—Contributors to PUNCH IN INDIA are requested to forward their MSS to the Editor of PUNCH IN INDIA without delay. *Bombay Gazette* Office, 17th December 1866.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30 Cornhill.

THE BROKERS' LOAN DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after THIS DAY this Company will ADVANCE and LEND MONIES on the undermentioned SECURITIES at a moderate rate of Interest:—

On Government Securities.
On Shares in Railways.
On Landed Properties.
On Bullions.
On Shipping Documents of Goods not being of a perishable nature.
On Goods do. do. do.

For terms and particulars apply at the Office.

(Signed) ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 14th January 1867.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given to CREDITORS of the BOMBAY BRANCH, holding CERTIFICATES of INDEBTEDNESS for Fixed or Current Deposits not amounting to Rupees (500) Five hundred that full payment of their Claims will be made at this Office on and after 3rd January 1867, in exchange for the Certificates, which must be endorsed and receipted in full discharge of all Claims against the Corporation.

Creditors who are also Shareholders, or who may be indebted to the Bank, will not be entitled to such payment.

A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators, Bombay Branch, and Attorneys for William Hopkins Holyland, Official Liquidator for the Court of Chancery.

Bombay, 22nd December 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1866.

TOSMOKERS.—FOR SALE, choice MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS at Rs. 38 per 1,000.

TRICHINOPOLY, No. I	„	10 do.
Do. No. II	„	8 do.

ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

No. 7, Forbes Street.

THE undersigned begs respectfully to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has THIS DAY opened an extensive stock of the best London-made BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c., of every description and size. He also begs to notify that he is now in a position to execute all Orders entrusted to his Card in the shortest possible period. Gentlemen in the Mofussil will please accompany their Orders with Remittances to ensure quick execution.

R. PARTRIDGE,
No. 2 Hummum Street

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—FOR PRIVATE SALE, the GINNING MACHINERY and FACTORIES belonging to the above Company at Julgaum, Khamgaum, and Dulsaira.

Particulars can be obtained and offers received at 27, Meadow Street.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor. A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE Financial Association of India and China (Limited) is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for LOANS on the MORTGAGE of LAND and BUILDINGS.

DEPOSITS

Received on the following terms:—

For 12 months'	6 per cent.
6 months'	5 per cent.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Manager.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that the new GREEN MARKET, at the Esplanade, will be OPENED on the 1st of February 1867.

By order,
T. G. HEWLETT,
Health Officer.

26th January 1867.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—The business of the Liquidator in Bombay of the above Corporation will from this date be carried on in Rampart Row, above the Offices of the Central Bank of Western India.

F. W. LAWRENCE, Official Liquidator.

Bombay, 28th January 1867.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay, will be held in the Town Hallon MONDAY, the 4th day of February 1867, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following Business will be submitted for consideration:—

1. The Report of the Standing Committee on the Bill to amend Bombay Act 2 of 1865.
2. An Address to His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., on his retirement from the Government of Bombay.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 23rd January 1867.

MR. ARTHUR HUSON has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from the 1st instant.

Bombay, 28th January 1867. ROBINSON & Co.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—NOTICE.—The GUJARATI GRAMMAR, which we had advertised a few days ago, is NOW READY, and sold by the undersigned. Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

No. 7 Forbes Street ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 14th proximo, both days inclusive.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 28th January 1867.

THE FANCY BAZAAR, got up by NATIVE LADIES under the direction of the Managing Committee of the Alexandra Institution, will be held under the patronage of LADY FRERE on THURSDAY next the 31st inst., at 4-30 P. M., in a Tent opposite the Institution and close to the Executive Engineer's Office, Hornby Row. It will be kept open from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. till next SATURDAY evening. As there is no time to send out special invitations all who are interested in the object will be welcome.

D. R. COLAH,
Hon. Sect. A. N. G. E. I.

25th January 1867.

TENDERS are invited by the G. I. P. Railway Company for the undermentioned ARTICLES:—

Sleepers, 10 feet by 10 in. by 5 in., Sal or Moulmein Teak.

Tallow,	best, at per cwt.	
Caster Oil	„	„
Cocoanut Oil	„	„
Castor Seed	„	„
Linseed	„	„

Tenders will be received up to the 22nd February 1867, accompanied by Sealed Samples, at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Delivery taken at the Company's Godowns, Bombay. Prices to include Carriage and all other Charges.

Bombay, 22nd January 1867.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to Noon on THURSDAY the 31st instant, for the conveyance of Troops, the strength of which is noted in the margin.

6 Insanes.
199 Invalids
27 Women.
11 Children over 10 years.
36 Children under 10 years.

Officers as may be considered necessary to put on board with Troops.

2nd. The Tenders to be made on the conditions of the revised Articles of Agreement (copy of which will be seen on application at the Office of the Agent for Transports) and with the understanding that standing berths will have to be provided for 20 per cent. more or less of the Invalids, according to the decision of the Senior Medical authority.

3rd. The Troops to embark at Kurrachee and sail to Spithead.

4th. In the event of there not being a sufficient number of men at Kurrachee to fill the Ships taken up, the Steamer must be embarked at Bombay without extra charge for passage to Kurrachee.

5th. The Vessel tendered to be ready for final Survey on the 14th proximo.

6th. Tenders should specify the rates per Head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions, and water.

7th. The Biscuits must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

8th. Two-thirds of the Passage Money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

9th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for Parties tendering.

10th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th January 1867.

NOTICES.

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.—

Handsome French Polished Walnut-wood two tray box, containing Magazine set of Electrum double jointed needle pointed Instruments as follows:—

Spring bow compass, bow pen, and bow pencil, 2 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle holder, beam compass, 6 inch sector jointed dividers with pen and pencil leg and lengthening bar, 5 inch hair dividers, bow pen, bow pencil, proportional compasses, 14 cakes of best water colors, Indian ink, brushes, India rubber, China tile, Six 12 inch Plotting scales and offsets, 12 inch rolling parallel ruler with Ivory scale on each edge, Ivory Sector, 6 inch Ivory Protractor, and 6 inch Ivory Parallel ruler.....Rs. 160

Handsome French Polished Walnut-wood two tray box, German Silver bound corners, containing Magazine set of Electrum double jointed needle pointed Instruments as follows:—

Spring bow compass, bow pen, bow pencil, 3 Ivory handle pens, Ivory handle needle holder, 6 inch sector jointed dividers with lengthening bar, pen, and pencil, 5 inch hair dividers, proportional compass, colors, Indian ink, rubber, brushes, China tile, ivory sector, ivory rule, and six inch ivory protractor 135 0

A precisely similar set without the proportional compass, and without German silver corners to box ...120 0

A French polished rosewood box containing a set of Electrum instruments as follows:—6 inch sector, jointed needle-pointed dividers, with pen and pencil leg and lengthening bar, needle pointed bow pen and pencil, a set of spring bows, 5 inch hair dividers, 2 ivory handle pens, ivory handle needleholder, 6 inch ivory protractor, ivory ruler, and ivory sector 110 0

A rosewood box containing precisely similar set without the needle points 10

A French polished Mahogany Box of best German silver instruments as follows:—6 inch dividers with lengthening bar, pen and pencil legs, bow pen, bow pencil, a set of spring bows, 2 ivory handle pens, 6 inch ivory protractor, ivory ruler, and ivory ruler..... 75

Mahogany French polished Box containing a set of German silver instruments as follows:—6 inch dividers with lengthening bar, pen and pencil legs, hair dividers, bow pen and pencil, 2 ivory handle pens, ivory sector, ivory protractor and ivory ruler 50 0

A Mahogany French polished Box containing a set of brass instruments with steel points as follows:—6 inch dividers, with pen and pencil leg, 6 inch dividers, bow pen and pencil, ivory handle pen, boxwood 6 inch protractor and ebony parallel ruler ... 25

*** SOUNDY & Co. have an immense stock of Instrument Cases not above enumerated, varying in prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100. S. & Co. call particular attention to a superior POCKET CASE of Instruments, which are well adapted as a present.

Proportional Compasses, German silver, in neat mo-		
rocco case.....	25	0
Pocket Tourin, in compass electrum, in a morocco case	26	0
Napier Compass Electrum in case, very compact ...	22	0
Hair Dividers Electrum, 5 inch.....	7	0
Do. do. 6 inch.....	8	0
Brass Dividers of various sizes.....from Rs. 3 to	7	0
Ebony handle drawing Pens.....	3	0
Ivory do. do.	3	4
Do. do. jointed.....	4	0

MAPPING PENS, DRAWING PENS, SET SQUARES, FRENCH CURVES, &c. &c.

PATENT VELLUM TRACING CLOTH in rolls of 24 yards, and one yard wide, per roll Rs. 24.

DRAWING PAPERS of various Sizes.

TRACING PAPERS.

CONTINUOUS DRAWING PAPERS.

Every requisite for ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, and CONTRACTORS' Offices.

7 and 8 Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., in Elphinstone Circle, at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY the 12th day of February 1867, when the following Resolution, carried at a GENERAL MEETING held on the 25th January 1867, will be submitted for confirmation:—"That Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co. be appointed Secretaries and Treasurers in room of Messrs. MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., resigned."—Dated this 29th day of January 1867.

By order of the Board,
CRAWFORD AND HURRELL,
Solicitors for the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—The Committee appointed by Government for receiving Contributions towards alleviating the distress which prevails in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies request intending Subscribers to send in names, &c. to C. E. TAYLOR, Esquire, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, and to pay their Subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay for account of the above Fund.

Bombay, 22nd August 1866.

GEORGE THE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

જ્યારજ ધી થરડ જુટ એંડ વુલ કંપનીનીએ એનડ વીવીંગ કુપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a FIFTH CALL of Rs 250 per Share is made payable at the Office of the Company, 5, Church Street, on or before the 15th day of June, proximo, after which date, Interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th May 1866.

GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

જ્યારજ ધી થરડ જુટ એંડ વુલ કંપનીનીએ એનડ વીવીંગ કુપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a SEVENTH CALL of Rs. 250 per Share is made payable at the Office of the Company, 7 Church Street, on or before the 15th November proximo. On all Calls remaining unpaid on or after the 1st December next, Interest shall be charged at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd October 1866.

GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

જ્યારજ ધી થરડ જુટ એનડ વુલ કંપનીનીએ એનડ વીવીંગ કુપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given that INTEREST on all UNPAID CALLS of the above Company shall be charged at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, from the undermentioned dates:—

On Second Call from 20th August 1865.
On Third Call from 20th January 1866.
On Fourth Call from 15th April 1866.

By order of the Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th April 1866.

JEWRAZ RUTTONSEY AND COMPANY'S ESTATE.—CREDITORS on this ESTATE are requested to lodge their CLAIMS, accompanied by Vouchers, with the undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., and DEBTORS to the ESTATE are requested to PAY the AMOUNT of their DEBTS forthwith.

THOMAS WILSON,
A. H. ASPINWALL,
DORABJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY,
Trustees to the Estate.

Bombay, 31st October 1866.

OVERLAND CHEESE, BACON, AND HAM.—The late Cattle Plague having subsided, we are enabled to reduce the price of the above as under:—

Albert and Double Gloster Cheese, weighing from 30 to 40 lbs. each, (*available for Messes*)...at Rs. 1 4 per lb.
Cheddar, Berkeley, Somerset and Pine, varying from 7 to 12 lbs. ...at „ 1 4 „
Stilton, from 9 to 12 lbs... ...at „ 1 6 „
Wiltshire Bacon in cuts... ...at „ 1 4 „
York and Wiltshire Hams... ...at „ 1 4 „

These are imported in canvass with Sugar and Salt.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ARGYLL COLLEGE,
52 NO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

VERY few transactions have been reported in any description of shares to-day, but the rates are steady at the quotations of yesterday. Three shares rose in the morning to Rs. 185 per share, but close at Rs. 170. Mazagons close at Rs. 795, Elphinstones at Rs. 600, Presidency Bank shares at Rs. 70, and Royal Bank shares at Rs. 69.

Exchange is somewhat firmer; although Document Bills for 1st March next have, it is reported, been purchased by a Bank at 2s.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed.	Nominal value.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
£	Rs.	Rs.	per ct.		
2,100,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bank of Bengal	1,000 per share.
12,50,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct	Bank of Bombay	42 per cent dis
700,000	250	125	.....	Bombay Fres. Bank	70 per share
2,000,000	500	500	6 p ct	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	93 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Bombay Commercial Company	65 per share.
1,000,000	100	50	nil	Central Bank	15½ per share.
600,000	500	500	5	Chartered Bank of India & China	15 per share.
800,000	500	500	12	Oriental Bank	151 per share.
1,000,000	500	500	14	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	25 ex div.
1,000,000	500	500	8	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Nominal.
1,200,000	100	100	6	Delhi and London	No quotation.
400,000	500	300	.....	Indian Peninsular	
				London & China Bk.	35 p shrtr.
2,787,500	1,000	1,000	15	Madras Bank	60 p. p.
1,000,000	250	125	5 p ct	National Bank of India	131 per sh.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Corp	70 p ct pre. ex-di
800,000	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	69 per share
.....	250	100	.....	Central Bank	93 per share. (xd

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	1,000	100	12	Bengal Credit Mob.	42 per sh.
2,500,000	500	250	.....	Bombay General Assn.	
.....	500	100	Xd	Bombay Credit & Trust Corporation	95 to 97 p. share
2,000,000	100	15	.....	Financial Assn. of India and China	17 to 18 p. share.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	2,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	2,000 p. s.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	600 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	800	.....	New Do.	175 to 180 p. s.
10,000,000	10,000	4,000	.....	Crown Land Co.	170 p. s.
1,000,000	1,000	900	.....	Hoosseini Land Investment Co.	45 per share
100,000	5,000	4,000	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	795 p. sh.
.....	2,000	1,100	22 p c	Fort Canning	145 per share.
2,000,000	10,000	8,000	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,140 p. sh.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	500	300	.....	Bombay Ship Co.	1,300
250,000	1,000	250	.....	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	No quotations.
60,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co	1,015 per share.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Bombay and Hooghly Steam-ship Co	300 to 900
.....	.....	.....	.....	Peninsular Steam Navigation Company	
.....	.....	.....	.....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	325 per share.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Western India Steam Co.	No quotations.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£	£	£		G.I.P.Railway Co.	
2,500,000	100	100	5 p.c.	Ordinary Stock	223 per sh.
2,500,000	100	100	5 p.c.	Do. New Issue	
2,500,000	100	100	5 p.c.	Bombay, Baroda & C.I.R. Co.	No quotations.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rates.
London Bankers	4 months' sight	1s. 11 3/32d. to 1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16d. to 1s. 11 7/8d.
Do.	15 days' sight	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. nil.
Calcutta	20 days' sight	100.
Do.	30 Do. do.	99½.
Madras	30 Do. do.	99½.
China	Demand	216 nominal.
China Honor Bills	30 days sight	217.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities ... 6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ... 8 do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ... 6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ... 8 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay Government Securities			
Do. Do.	1853-54		
Do. Do.	1854-55		
Do. Do.	1855-56		
Do. Do.	1856-57		
Do. Do.	1857-58		
Do. Do.

away. To one who knows the circumstances of the appointment the new Governor's declaration that it would have been a crime to refuse such opportunities of doing good, would seem to be more worthy of laughter than of the cheers with which his friends greeted the statement.

The same:—A somewhat stormy, and to the Bank damaging, discussion arose at the close of the special general meeting of the Bank of Bombay on the 16th instant. It was agreed to reduce the capital stock one-half, to represent losses. The Bank Report stated that by the valuation of the directors at the 30th June last, it was held that Rs. 1,28,00,000 of capital were at that time intact. The revising Committee, however, took a much less favourable view of the case, and valuing the securities held by the Bank at market rates during a period of great depression they estimated the portion of capital remaining after the deduction of probable losses at Rs. 1,24,50,000. But it was thought that the reduction of one-half of the value of each share would meet the loss. When the meeting was about to break up Mr. Cleveland, a well known local attorney, asked why the speculative securities—the shares of companies like the Back Bay and Mazagon—had not been realized. No satisfactory information was given and Colonel Haggard gave notice that, at next meeting, he would move that a statement showing all the assets of the Bank in detail (the shares, real property, and the assets of every description) be laid before the meeting. But that is not till August. Meanwhile individual shareholders may privately obtain the information they seek. It is stated that, notwithstanding the past, the Government of India is willing to renew, under certain conditions, its agreement with the Bank of Bombay for the further term of one year.

The same:—Indian cotton still continues to command singularly high prices in the English market. The outturn of American cotton has this year been so small, owing to unfavourable weather from the time of planting to the end of September and the ravages of the caterpillar, that the New York Chamber of Commerce have actually started a movement to petition Congress for the abolition of the tax which has not yet been a year in existence. They show that the rise in price caused by the probability of a short crop in the United States was in one week 3½ per cent. or 3d per lb., on Indian, and only 1½ per cent. or 1½d. on United States cotton; and that even now America supplies only 40 per cent. of the consumption of the world instead of 84½ as in the year 1860. The New York merchants are thoroughly alarmed that they cannot at once retain their position as cotton exporters before the war. The expectation that Europe would pay the cotton tax has not thus far been realized, but Congress are likely to give the experiment a longer trial. Even when the political difficulties in the Southern States have been adjusted, the mere absence of slave labour will make cotton dearer; while the rapid extension of railroads will make Indian cotton cheaper. At present the very high rates of the East Indian Railway are forcing cotton in enormous quantities down the Grand Trunk Road and the Ganges. But it would be premature to publish these rates, and it would disarrange all business calculations, until the experiment is a year old and due notice has been given.

The same:—The Currency Commission's Blue Book has appeared at last, in two somewhat ponderous forms. The merits of the volumes might well be Disraeli's saying, that the currency is like love, it makes a man mad. The most valuable part of the volumes consists of the statistics of bullion and currency in the Appendix, and the evidence of practical men like Mr. W. Anderson of the Oriental Bank. There seems to have been a conflict between the President, Sir W. Mansfield, and Mr. Hugh Sandeman, which must have been amusing. Such figures as these tell powerfully in favour of a gold currency. While the value of the production of silver all over the world has varied annually from £14,449,351 in 1840 to £13,448,254 in 1863, that of gold has been from £11,256,406 to £32,717,379 in the same years, rising so high as £39,248,077 in 1852. From 1493 to 1809 the total coinage of England was £66,276,193 of which only £834,410 was silver. The relative proportion of gold to silver for the 25 years ending 1843 is 1 to 15·604. The extreme fluctuation in the price of gold from 1800 to 1843 was 4½d. in the ounce, or 9s. 7½d. on one hundred pounds, and the extreme variation in the price of silver during that period was 1½d. in the ounce, or Rs. 2-14-10 per cent. The relative proportion of gold to silver for the subsequent 22 years is 1 to 15·358; and the extreme fluctuation in the price of silver is 2 13/16 d. in the ounce, or Rs. 4-3 per cent. Leaving out of place the excess of the imports of gold and silver over the exports from 1801 to 1865 inclusive, £256,013,788 and the coinage was £224,510,007, of which £10,327,982 was gold and 26,640,196, mixed. Of the whole sum Bengal coined £142,442,417, Bombay £64,931,306 and Madras £24,137,243. There is much wheat in the Blue Book, but considerably more chaff, and some time and patience are required for the sifting which it was the duty of the Commission to have done.

LATEST NEWS.

By Indian Telegraph.

MADRAS, 30TH JANUARY.

Five and a half, 11¼ pm.

Gov. Securities { Fives, 5¼ premium.
Fours, 10 discount.

Documentary Bills, 2-0½d.

Cotton Market dull. Freight £2 10s.

Interest on Loans per cent.

Money Market Certain demand.

30 Hundred Grey Shirtings, 7 pounds, Rs. 7-4.

No. 40 Mule Yarn, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 8.

GALLE, 30th January.

Clarence Sarah from Calcutta anchored.

PAU, 30th January.

Steamer Regulus passed for Bussrah.

BOMBAY.

We understand that the office of the Director of Public Instruction will shortly be removed to Poona.

Assistant Surgeon C. K. Colston is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate.

We are requested to acknowledge the receipt, for the poor-box of the Fort Police Court, of rupees ten from Dr. T. G. Hewlett, Coroner, being the amount of a fine levied by him on the 29th inst., from two defaulting jurors.

We are requested by the Municipal Commissioner to state that there is no truth in the report to which we gave publicity yesterday that Mr. Sykes had been appointed Superintendent of Ward Superintendents.

Bhugwandass, woman, was yesterday fined, by the Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, in the sum of rupees twenty, for selling spirituous liquor by retail without having obtained a license from the Commissioner of Police.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Tract and Book Society is announced for Friday evening next at 8 o'clock, in the Bible Society's rooms, verge of the Esplanade. The attendance of the public is invited.

The detachment of invalids, women, and children, is expected to arrive here from the general depôt, Poona, to-day, and will embark on board the ship *Sir Robert Peel*, taken up by Government for their conveyance home.

We hear that it is contemplated by Government to amalgamate the offices of Surgeon to the Coroner, Surgeon to the Police Office, and Surgeon to the Port. Only one officer will in future discharge these duties.

The dates of departure of the extra mail steamers of the P. & O. Co. to Suez will be one day later than originally intended, i.e. they will leave Bombay on the 3rd and 20th next month, 6th and 22nd March, and 3rd and 20th April.

From a telegram from the Director of the Indo-European line to Government, dated the 30th instant, we learn that the direct line was interrupted between Bagdad and Constantinople, the interruption on the Persian line still continued.

The head quarters' wing of H. M.'s 1st Royals, consisting of 11 officers; 301 rank and file, 15 women and 28 children, is expected to arrive here from Kamptee to-morrow morning for embarkation on Connaught on board the B. C. and R. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Lord Elphinstone*.

Mr. James Taylor, Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed officiating Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and Mr. W. Hamilton, Administrator General, to act for him as Treasurer during Dr. Birdwood's absence in Europe.

Her Majesty's Common Jail is very much crowded at the present time, there being 94 prisoners on the civil side and 247 on the criminal side, making a total of 341; 289 of the latter being for trial at the ensuing Sessions which commence on Saturday next, out of whom four Europeans (Greeks and Italians) and one native are charged with murder.

Mr. Dhirajlal Mathogradas, the Government pleader, appeared on Monday last before the President of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, and presented a plaint on behalf of one Dhunbaeejee, woman, against her husband Rustomjee Nowrojee, in which the plaintiff applied for restitution of conjugal rights. The plaint was admitted and ordered to be filed.

Programme of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade this evening:—

March..	.....	"Gut Heil" .....Hamm.
Overture	.....	"Barber of Seville"Rossini.
Selection (Op.)..		"I. Masnadieri" .....Verdi.
Valse	.....	"Sultana" .....D'Albert.
Selection (Op.)..		"Der Wildschutz" ...Lortzing.
Quadrille	.....	"Exhibition" .....D'Albert.
Gallop	.....	"Harum Scarum" ...Cassidy.

The Matharpacady Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul gratefully acknowledges the following gifts for the poor people of both sexes under its care:—

Major Macdonald.....	Rs.	10
T. W. Wood, Esquire.....	,,	10
C. J. Comyn, Esquire.....	,,	10
Dr. Bhau Daji.....	,,	10
Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq....	,,	10
A Friend.....	,,	5

An inquest was held on the body of a Parsee lad named Nasebhoy Framjee on Tuesday, by Dr. Hewlett, when, from the evidence adduced, it appeared that the body was found floating that morning in the harbour, and it was subsequently recognised as being that of the boy who was in dubash's boat on Friday last, which carelessly got under the bows of the ship *Venilia* as she was coming into the port, and, in consequence, was swamped. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

We are informed that a gentleman connected with one of the daily Guzeratti journals recently called Major Henderson's attention to the notoriously dangerous custom of permitting Italian, Portuguese, Chinese, Malay seamen and others to go about the public streets with knives and other dangerous weapons. We stated the other day that Major Henderson had requested the commanders of vessels in harbour to prevent their men from coming on shore with their knives. We are now told that the Commissioner of Police has expressed his intention of taking measures to put a stop to men going about the streets with weapons of this description.

Indo-European Telegraph.—No telegrams were received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P.M. yesterday.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages from Kurrachee to Bombay during the same period ranged from 0 hour 54 minutes to 0 hour 30 minutes, communication being reported perfect.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of 29th to 8 P.M. of the 30th Jan were as follows:—

	To Bombay	*Max.*	*Min.*
From Calcutta via Agra... ...	4 40	0	59
,, Calcutta via Madras ...	25 0	17	10
,, Madras	13 12	0	0

Kurrachee, 30th, 11-42 A. M.—Direct line interrupted between Bagdad and Constantinople. Persian line still interrupted.

A meeting of shareholders of the Bombay and Mahim Financial Corporation (Limited) was held yesterday at the office of Mr. Khunderao Morojee, solicitor, Hummum Street, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning the Court to wind up the Corporation under its supervision (instead of the present voluntary liquidation) and to appoint one or more official liquidators in the room of the liquidators appointed at a meeting of the shareholders held in March last year. There were about thirty persons present, and Mr. Pestonjee Eduljee was called to the chair. Mr. Peile, solicitor, attended the meeting on behalf of Mr. Trimbuc Ramchandra (the only liquidator now acting), who was himself present. Mr. Peile reminded the shareholders that they had not paid the two calls (respectively of Rs. 10 and Rs. 5) made by the liquidators, and therefore were not competent to pass a resolution having any legal effect, or to make an application as appeared to be contemplated to the High Court. Mr. Khunderao Morojee said that one object of the shareholders was to get rid of the calls on account of their having been unjustly made. He admitted, in reference to another remark made by Mr. Peile, that this was not a meeting of the Company, but simply a meeting of shareholders, held with a view to having their opinion embodied in a resolution. Mr. Peile pointed out that if the Company was wound up under the supervision of the Court it would be all the more easy for the liquidator to enforce the call, for he would be saved the necessity of prosecuting shareholders through the Small Cause Court. Mr. Khunderao said the shareholders also wanted to have the present liquidator removed. Mr. Peile, on receiving a hint that, not being registered shareholders, he and his client were expected to withdraw from the meeting, warned those present that if any aspersions were cast upon his client in the course of the proceedings he would hold them responsible. He considered it strange that a public meeting should be held, with reporters present, and remarks made as it is about a person who was refused permission to attend. Mr. Khunderao thought Mr. Peile misunderstood the object of the meeting. Mr. Peile said that if steps were taken in the Court he would take good care to mention this circumstance. Then (said Mr. Peile, after having taken some notes) you request us to withdraw? Mr. Khunderao: Yes, your client not being a registered shareholder. Mr. Peile: and you don't require or hear any information about the affairs of the Company? Mr. Khunderao: Not at present. Mr. Peile: Very well, that's all right,—good morning. Mr. Peile and Mr. Trimbuc having left, the meeting proceeded to the business for which it had been called, and after some conversation in the vernacular, resolutions to the following effect were unanimously carried:—that an application be made to the High Court to have the Corporation wound up under its supervision; that steps be taken to remove the present liquidators, Trimbuc Ramchandra and Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, and to appoint in their stead one or more official liquidators at a remuneration to be fixed by the Court, and that Davidass Moorlidhur, Pestonjee Eduljee, Etcharam Hurgovun, and Barjorjee Manockjee be appointed a committee to carry out the objects of this meeting. The proceedings were closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Return of Traffic for the Week ending 28th January 1866.
OPEN 306 MILES.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Coaching	37,593	5	8
Merchandize	55,360	2	8
Telegraph	358	8	0
Total...	92,810	13	11

Corresponding Week in January 1865.

Coaching	42,486	12	10
Merchandize	45,286	6	2
Telegraph	431	9	0
Total...	88,124	12	0
Increase...	4,686	1	11

BENGAL AND MADRAS FAMINE RELIEF FUNDS.

The following additional subscriptions to the Relief Funds have been made:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Contributed by the following members of the Right Bank Settlement Establishment, Camp Hallisee, per Captain R. Wallace, Acting Settlement Officer, R. B. D. viz:—			
Settlement Officers of Establishment ...	12	9	11
Mr. G. Berrie, Assistant Settlement Officer and Establishment.....	21	7	6
Mr. J. F. Nash, Assistant Settlement Officer and Establishment	30	11	5
Mr. W. Turnbull, Assistant Settlement Officer and Establishment	17	8	7
Mr. C. H. Marsh, Assistant Settlement Officer and Establishment	18	6	5
Mr. Mees Malcomed, Assistant Settlement Officer and Establishment	16	2	5
Further subscriptions collected by the Collector of Kurrachee.....	333	12	5
Subscriptions received from the Paudoo Weekly Bazaar under the Political Agency Bewa Kanta, per Political Agent, Bewa Kanta	121	9	11
From Captain R. Wallace, the Right Bank Indus Settlement.....	27	0	0
Subscriptions collected by the Executive Engineer, Adenwalla	139	0	0
Further subscriptions collected by the Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Shikarpore.....	304	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged.....	2,58,066	2	4
Total...	2,59,042	9	11

JAMES TAYLOR,
V. J. SUNKERSETT,
Hon. Secretaries.

Bombay, 30th January 1867.

VISIT OF SIR BARTLE AND LADY FRERE TO GIRGAUM HOUSE.

The Hon'ble Mungaldass Nathoobhoy entertained H. E. Sir Bartle Frere and Lady Frere at Girgaum House on Tuesday evening, and received as the same time a numerous party of ladies and gentlemen who had been invited to meet them. About 250 invitations had been sent out, and the ladies and gentlemen who assembled formed a select and brilliant company, which included nearly all the Members of Council and the Judges of the High Court, with many civil, military, and naval officers, gentlemen of the Bar, and merchants, and the leading members of the native communities. The ladies present were numerous, the Misses Frere being among them; and prominent amongst the native gentlemen were the Chief of Jamkhundee, the Chief of Futtun, and the Hon'ble Meer Mahomed Khan Talpore. The guests began to assemble about half past nine, and in approaching the porch of the house they passed through a guard of honour consisting of a hundred men (with the proportion of officers) of the 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, under the command of a European officer. The garden in front of the house was illuminated in an exceedingly tasteful manner, with countless oil lamps of varied colours, which brought out with a quiet pleasing brilliancy the symmetrical forms of the parterres. There were some novelties in the illuminations which deserve special notice. Over each of the two front gates there was an immense illuminated transparency which represented in a most effective manner an arch hung with tapestry. These transparencies were covered with a multitude of well drawn and well conceived devices, which included the arms of Sir Bartle and those of Mr. Mungaldass, the latter bearing the motto—"Wisdom above Riches." The transparency over the left hand gate (the entrance gate) proclaimed on the outside a "Welcome to Lady and Sir Bartle Frere," and displayed at the back the following lines from Tennyson's *Morte d'Arthur*:—

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new,
And God fulfils himself in many ways
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world."

The transparency over the left hand (exit) gate, designed in a similar style, had on the front side the words "Success in every Clime," and on the other side a further quotation from the Poet Laureate,—one most happily chosen as a compliment to the chief guest of the evening. The lines are:—

"——by slow prudence to make mild
A rugged people, and thro' soft degrees
Subdue them to the useful and the good."

The wall between the gates was overhung with flags, which had a fine appearance from the road. On the left hand side of the garden, and near the house, there was a small transparency displaying a very tolerable likeness of His Excellency, and facing it, on the other side, there was a similar likeness of Lady Frere. There were other attractive features in the illuminations, but it is unnecessary to detail them here: we must, however, compliment Mr. G. W. Terry as the designer of the transparencies, which we are sure all the guests concurred in admiring.

The visitors passed the evening just as at a European *reunion*, and moved about in the spacious drawing room and verandah with an entire absence of constraint. Some agreeable minutes were passed in listening to Miss Amalia Jacson, who sang a number of operatic airs in her best style, drawing forth hearty plaudits. The band of the Native Regiment played during the evening with very pleasing effect. Wines and other refreshments were served in a separate apartment, and ices and coffee were passed round in the drawing room.

The company dispersed about half past 11; and in one concluding word we may say that all the arrangements for the evening afforded another proof of the liberality and refinement which are known to be qualities of Mr. Mungaldass.

FORT POLICE COURT.—26TH JAN.

(Before R. B. Barton, Esq.)

Assault.—Ballajee Crustnajee, managing clerk to Mr. Khunderao Morojee, solicitor, charged Mr. Robert Roberts, head-accountant in the employment of Messrs. Nicol and Co., for an assault committed by Mr. Roberts upon him on the night of Saturday, the 12th instant, at the Circus.

From the evidence of Ballajee and his witnesses, it appeared that he went to the Circus at about 9 o'clock at night with two friends and asked for three first class tickets at the ticket office. Mr. Roberts was standing and pushed Ballajee's hand, which was stretched out for the ticket. Ballajee asked Roberts why he pushed him, when Roberts, muttering "*natives*," "*niggers*," "*get-a-ges*," "*d——d*," struck Ballajee's nose and gave him another push. Ballajee asked for his name, but he did not give it. With the assistance of Mr. Lockley, Ballajee got Roberts to give his card and filed his complaint.

On the foregoing facts being proved to the magistrate's satisfaction, Mr. Roberts was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or to suffer a month's imprisonment.

Dr. Dallas appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Thacker for the defence.

30th January.

Attempt to Steal.—Deena Mahomed Deena, a reputed thief, pleaded guilty to a charge of attempting to steal one Government currency note for Rs. 100.

His Worship sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour in the Country Jail for six months.

A Juvenile Offender.—Kisso Natrun, a lad twelve years of age, was charged with stealing, on the 29th inst., a gold ornament of the value of Rs. 30, the property of Succaram Lamnon. The prosecutor proved that the boy entered his house on the 29th inst., and stole the ornament produced in Court.

His Worship, in consideration of the age of the prisoner, sentenced him to be apprenticed to the David Sassoon Reformatory Institution for four years.

(Before Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.)

Assault.—Pestonjee Canjee was charged with assaulting Framjee Manockjee.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Dinshaw, solicitor, for the defendant.

The plaintiff is a wholesale liquor seller and keeps a shop at Upper Colaba, where the defendant has also three shops. On the 14th instant, while complainant was passing along Parsee Bazaar Street, the defendant went up and struck him with his fists, and cut his face a little. He had threatened plaintiff before, and wanted him to remove his shop and not to interfere with his business. His side was still paining, and he had a plaster applied to it by Bhimjee, the bone-setter.

Several witnesses were called on both sides.

His Worship, upon the whole of the evidence, found the defendant guilty and fined him Rs. 50, or in default of payment to be imprisoned for one month. The defendant was also bound over in his own recognisances for Rs. 500 to keep the peace towards the plaintiff for six months.

Maintenance.—Cowasjee Cookerjee was charged with refusing to support his wife named Pootreebace.

The plaintiff stated that the defendant was her lawfully married husband. The marriage took place twelve years ago. For the years they lived together peaceably in the house of defendant's father, but for five succeeding years, though living in the same house, they were not on good terms. Four years ago defendant turned her out of the house, and she had not since then been admitted.

The defendant said he did not wish to take her back.

His Worship, after enquiring into the defendant's position, ordered him to pay twenty rupees a month for her maintenance.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT—30TH JAN.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Giving False Information to Public Servants.—Vaikoothgeer Sumbhoogeer, a Gosaee, was brought up on remand yesterday on the above charge, when additional evidence was recorded by the Magistrate.

Mr. Charles Hallums, Superintendent of Police in charge of D. Division, remembered having received a complaint on the 6th instant from the prisoner, relative to the death of a Gosaee. He accompanied the prisoner to the place where the body was lying, at a house in the neighbourhood of Jaffer Soolliman's show rooms in the Girgaum Road. The prisoner pointed out the prosecutor and Purshotum Inderjee. The complaint made to him was that the deceased had property to the amount of a lac and three quarters of rupees in value. That he, the prisoner, had a case pending in the Small Cause Court against the deceased for a sum of one thousand rupees; that the two men whom he pointed out to him were robbing the deceased of his moveable property, which they had taken away in three or four carts; that he had seen the deceased well and hearty on the day before; that he believed that the two men whom he had pointed out had administered something to the deceased which had caused his death so suddenly. In reply to questions witness put to the prisoner, in him the deceased was a middle aged man under forty years of age, that he had neither been suffering from pain or sickness. Having explained which to the two men in his presence, Mr. Hallums desired a native policeman to take charge of and not allow them to go away, and he then went in to see the body and found the deceased lying in a room nearly covered up. Witness examined the body to see if there was any indication of poison having been administered or any signs to cause suspicion that such had been the case. He found the body to be that of a man apparently of between seventy and eighty years of age, and very emaciated, which he remarked to the prisoner, who still adhered to his former statement; after which, from representations made by the two men, Mr. Hallums sent for Dr. Succaram Arjoon, who came and examined the body, and was of opinion that the deceased had died from natural causes. After this he brought the case to the Commissioner of Police, who dismissed it.

Several other witnesses were examined in corroboration of the above facts, after which His Worship committed the prisoner to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—30TH JAN.

(Before J. O'Leary, Esq.)

Narayen Crushna Laud vs. Gerard Norman, Collector of Bombay.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

This was an action brought to recover the sum of Rs. 161, being the damages sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the defendant having wrongfully and illegally, on or about the 26th October last, stopped the blasting operations carried on by the plaintiff on ground belonging to him, situated at Dharavee, within the Mahim district, and also for having wrongfully and illegally taken possession of certain tools and implements from the labourers working on the said ground.

Mr. Marriott appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hearn, Government Solicitor, for the Collector of Bombay.

Mr. Hearn raised a preliminary objection as to the jurisdiction of the Court. He in the first place quoted Regulation 19 of 1829, under which the Collector had been appointed; Section 2 of that Regulation provided that an appeal from his (the Collector's) acts should be made to the Revenue Judge alone; and section 9 of the same Regulation constituted the Senior Magistrate of Police as the Revenue Judge of Bombay. The learned gentleman then read Act 7 of 1838, which prescribed that the Collector of Bombay should not be made amenable to any court of law for acts done by him. He cited a case in support of his argument, and contended that the Court had no jurisdiction to hear this case.

Mr. Marriott submitted that the Court had jurisdiction to proceed with the case. It was contended by the other side that the Collector of Bombay was not amenable to the jurisdiction of this Court, because it was a revenue matter. It was not a revenue matter, but it was a case of trespass.

His Honor: Whether do you charge the defendant as a private individual or as the Collector of Bombay?

Mr. Marriott said that his client was in possession of the land and either the Collector or his men turned him out. No previous notice was given to the plaintiff.

His Honor: In that case you may sue Mr. Norman, and take out the words "Collector of Bombay."

Mr. Marriott argued that the trespass was not made in respect of any revenue. In the case cited by Mr. Hearn a quit rent was due, and a previous demand was made for payment of the rent, but in the present case nothing of the kind was done, it was an actual trespass. The plaintiff had suffered from stopping his blasting operations by the defendant's servants, that was one trespass; and the other was, that he took away the workmen's tools. The defendant must show that this was a matter connected with the revenue. It was not an act ordered to be done by Government.

His Honor: You sue the defendant as Collector of Bombay.

Mr. Marriott stated that the question before the Court was whether or not the defendant as Collector of Bombay was amenable to the jurisdiction of this Court.

His Honor held that he had no jurisdiction where the Collector of Bombay was the party.

Mr. Marriott withdrew his application to amend the summons by striking out the words "Collector of Bombay." He considered that that would yet go against him. Perhaps Mr. Norman would say in his evidence that he did the act as Collector of Bombay, when the point as to the jurisdiction would be raised again. He asked the Court under the circumstances to let the summons stand as it was, and to submit the point, whether the Collector of Bombay was amenable to the jurisdiction of the Court, he being sued on the face of the summons as the Collector of Bombay, for the opinion of the High Court. He hardly believed that the Government solicitor would take any objection to the case being referred to the High Court. It was a case of considerable importance to the community, and he hoped that His Honor would submit the very important point raised in it for the opinion of the High Court.

His Honor said that he would submit the point raised in this case for the opinion of the High Court, and would on Monday next deliver judgment contingent upon the case to be submitted to the High Court.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES.

The penalty for not standing the Handicap having been inadvertently omitted in the terms of the European Merchants' Cup, published yesterday, it is hereby notified that such penalty will be 10 G. M.

J. H. HENDERSON, Major,
Honorary Secretary Western India Turf Club.
Byculla, 30th January 1867.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RECKLESS DRIVING.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—In your issue of yesterday there appeared a letter signed "Whip," and headed "Reckless Driving." I quite agree with the writer; that the natives do, as a rule, drive recklessly, but in the particular case referred to by your correspondent, and to which I was a witness, the carriage with a pair of light chesnut or bay horses, was driven by an *English* coachman, and the owner who was inside with his family is Chief of Jumkhundee.

Bombay, 30th January. VINDEX.

A QUERY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—In the Governor's speech at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Kennery light house, the new Harbour and Pilotage Entrance has a place, but what of the petition signed (as I am reliably informed) by every Pilot of the Bombay establishment which was forwarded for the consideration of his Excellency at least two months ago?

Is the united opinion of Body *Pilotic* of Bombay of too little consequence to deserve His Excellency's notice? Surely for His Excellency to have given this petition at least a passing notice, (as it has now been observed otherwise acknowledged) would have been in an English way of thinking nothing more than

CONSTITUTIONAL.

30th January 1867.

BOMBAY RACES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—It will be very gratifying to all interested in sporting matters to know that the European merchants of this city have resolved upon giving a stimulus to sport, by offering a very liberal plate for competition, at the coming races.

Doubtless the terms of the race, for the Merchants' Plate, will be arranged in such a way as to induce a large field, and a fair contest between Parsee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and others of mediocre pretensions, which may now be daily seen undergoing their final preparation for the Meeting of 1867.

For several years past, the two Bombay champions, *Baby* and *Grey Leg* appear to have established an indisputable right to all prizes issuing from private or public sources. This may be traced to a defective system of handicapping, which has, in every instance, failed to balance the two favourites with their hopeless competitors. Our Madras friends have, in separate years, improved upon our system of handicaps, by regulating penalties according to a classification of quality and caste, and I believe it to be the only system calculated to place all horses upon an equitable footing. Should the terms of the European Merchants' Plate not have been already determined upon, I would suggest the following programme, as likely to invite good competition and to afford every owner of horses a reasonable chance of success.

"The *European Merchants' Plate*, value about Rs. 1,500, for all horses. 3 Miles. Entrance 10 G. M.'s H. F. Nominations to be taken on 4th February and Horses to be named the day before the race. first horse to receive Rs. 1,000, second horse to receive Rs. 500, and the third horse to save his stakes. Seven horses to start or no race. The race to be fixed for the extra or seventh day of the Meeting. Weights as follows:

FIRST CLASS.			
Colonials.	st. lb.	Arabs.	st. lb.
Star of the South	11 7	Baby	10 9
Count de Lion	11 0	Grey Leg	10 9
Telegraph	11 0		
SECOND CLASS.			
English.	st. lb.	Arabs.	st. lb.
Mary Gibs	10 0	Dervish	9 0
		Mallemuck	9 0
		Kamschatka	9 0
		Abdool Assez	9 0
		Jairam	9 0
		Rumjohn	9 0
		Chandelsthal Lad	9 0
		British Fly	9 0
THIRD CLASS.			
Colonials	st. lb.	Arabs.	st. lb.
Sheeraz	8 7	Ronald Boyne ..	8 0
Mystery	8 0	Dutchman	8 0
		Moonshine	8 0
		Hope	8 0
		Sinbhoy	8 0
		Albert Victor	8 0
		Mamker	8 0
		Pepper	8 0
		Mutium in Turroo	8 0

The results of the recent meetings at Mysore, Poona, and Hyderabad may be regarded as a fair criterion of the merits of the respective horses abovenamed. NIMROD.

Bombay, 29th January.

THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—As one of the unfortunate shareholders in the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, who voted in the minority at the last meeting, when considering the resolution that had reference to the appointment of Secretaries and Treasurers, I cannot but express my gratitude to the Press, and the public generally outside the speculative clique, for the sympathy that has been expressed for the unfortunate few whose property is being bowled about and is now going to the management of the "Great House" of Bombay.

I presume now that the resolution appointing the "Great House" Secretaries and Treasurers to the Mazagon Company has been carried, that it is almost useless trying to reason with the majority of the shareholders before they confirm the appointment. But if it is not too late I would urge the shareholders as a whole to consider how this "Great House" has dealt with public Companies entrusted to them and the fate that has followed them, learning from memories of the past, experience for the future. Let them think over the history of the Bombay Reclamation Company, its rise, progress, and fall, the madness of the scheme, the extravagance of the management, and the vain hopes held out by the directors, to say nothing of the ruin that it has occasioned and the discredit it has brought upon Bombay. Let them turn again to the Asiatic Bank which the great firms founded, nursed, reared, and helped to direct, pondering over the feelings of those shareholders who will have to contribute in heavy prospective calls to make up the losses occasioned by reckless management and illegitimate Banking, draining to the bottom the dregs of the cup of misery for this Island.

Learned though the Great House may be in land, experience in timber, respectable in parsees, and estimable as individuals, there is a feeling abroad that as long as they are connected, influenced, or work for and with a certain Hindoo speculator, whose career has brought ruin on almost every one connected with him, the public would rather trust their affairs and *bona fide* shareholders their property to any other House than the great one whose Companies have been hitherto so unfortunate.

A. M. A.

Bombay, 30th January.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

BARODA, 26TH JANUARY.

I say that some mention has already appeared in your columns of the extraordinary circumstance of a bullet or other missile having passed through our up train near Unclesur last week. The accounts are somewhat conflicting, but the following is, I believe, all that is known to date. Colonel Cahusac was sitting in the carriage through which the missile past, and I am told, states that he saw a man take aim at the train with a gun and fire. This seems clear enough, but as I have not heard Colonel Cahusac's statement myself, I am inclined to think that some mistake or exaggeration has occurred in the transmission of the story, for the following reasons. The missile on its exit carried away the lower portion of the venetians or *jhil mil* as they are called in the North-West; now a bullet from a gun would either go through, making a hole, or be stopped. Also, two men armed with sling balls, a regular Bheet weapon, have been apprehended as having been found near the place, and the heavy iron ball used by them would have precisely the effect described. In the absence, therefore, of further evidence, the probability is that the energetic Superintendent of Police, Captain Barras, has, with his customary sagacity, hit the nail on the head. All sorts of wild stories were at first prevalent, such as that some of our young sportsmen or those of Bronch had mistaken the train for a black buck; that the *origo mali* was a ferocious soda-water bottle; or that some marksman was practising himself at moving objects for the Bombay Volunteers. They say on the line that it was only a dissolute guard, who, having pawned every thing else, was reduced to pop the last shot in his locker at his uncle's—sir, and scarcely found it aunt-sir; but then there are such *funny* dogs on the line.

A circular is now being sent round with reference to the Baroda races, which will, I hope, come off all right next season. This last year we had none, partly because there was no energetic racing men in these diggings, and partly because no one had any horses; the stoppage of Arabs is beginning to be felt very heavily by those who want to get horses with a turn of speed, and who yet cannot go to the expense of importing last Colonials or English horses. Numbers of men don't care exactly to keep racers, but like to ride nags which will run well up for hacks and chargers; the Arab certainly fulfils these conditions admirably, but we appear to have seen the last of the gay little creatures. It is difficult to foresee the future of India in the matter of horseflesh; we cannot go on always importing, or the market will soon rise, as our demand becomes constantly greater; we must breed in the country. We look around now, we already see a large proportion of our younger officers riding hideous and impossible country breds in the most shameless manner, and they are driven to this simply because the short sighted policy of the Presidency has made no provision whatever for the possible stoppage of outward supplies. There is no earthly reason why a decently shaped horse should not be bred in India, if the present apathy on the subject were but dissipated. But I need not enlarge on this topic, you have occasionally treated it in your editorial columns, and, I daresay, will do so again before long.

We are hoping for rain to give another fillip to our cold weather ere it departs altogether from us. The clouds have looked threatening for some time past in the evenings, and every now and then the low rumble of thunder has been heard, but it is *res veterea nihil*. The tanks are rapidly drying up, and the *sawangane* has nearly come to an end. We have before us the delights of the hot, dry, hot weather and the steamy rains. I believe the only way to enjoy India is to go home from March to November, and have your passage paid each way and Indian allowances in the meanwhile. A purblind Government, however, does not seem to see it.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND SIR BARTLE FRERE.

(From the Friend of India.)

The last convocation of the University of Bombay was remarkable for an address presented to Sir Bartle Frere, as Chancellor, on his approaching departure from India. The address was worthy of Sir A. Grant, who, true to his reputation as a scholar of broad sympathies and liberal ideas, sank his office of Director of Public Instruction in the far higher position of Vice-Chancellor of the University. For the first time in the history of our Indian Universities has a Vice-Chancellor expressed, and a Government cordially recognised, the true idea which they embody and the objects for which they were established. For years has an earnest minority in Calcutta headed by Dr. Duff and the late Bishop, and in Madras represented by Mr. Richards, striven for the recognition of views which in Bombay seem to be at least acknowledged, if not until very recently practically enforced.

Briefly, the Indian Universities are not official or Government but catholic and independent bodies. In their infancy, like everything else that is at once good and secular in India, they must owe their existence and support to the State, which appoints their members, supplies their funds till endowments and fees render such aid unnecessary, and may change their charters or within these charters may veto their acts. Their tendency will ever be, and has hitherto been to become mere Government departments. But their true mission is, to use Sir A. Grant's words, nothing else than to create an intellectual and vital soul among the people; and this can be fulfilled only by the free and enthusiastic action of men feeling responsible to themselves for the good or bad success of the University. Sir Bartle Frere was praised, and justly, because his administration had not been jealous and centralising towards the Bombay University, and because his Excellency had never failed in his political capacity to recognise the value of the honours it conferred. Sir Bartle Frere deprecated praise for doing what was only his duty, while he acknowledged in far stronger terms, as became a Governor, the truth that the political Government of this country could hardly commit a greater m

THE AGRA DURBAR.

(From the Spectator, December 29.)

THE beneficial effect of the grand Indian ceremonials which for convenience' sake we call "Durbars"—as if we should style certain great receptions "councils" because attended by councillors—must be sought, we fear, rather in England than in India itself. They are very showy, much showy perhaps than any ceremonial [illegible] in Europe, and show is an important element, in the [illegible] mankind. The idea that an Asiatic and Asiatic is necessarily deceived by the externals of power is, we believe, an error fostered by the peculiar pride of Europe, which even while strolling in the pomp of military display, tainted the rival continent with its barbaric love for tinselled pomp and glittering nothingness. As a fact Arabs still admire the poverty-stricken ways of the second Caliph who conquered three kingdoms while living on two shillings a month, Runjeet Singh often appeared as a withered old man in a white wrapper, and "Jan Larrens" was never so reverenced as when he gave audiences to the military chiefs of the Punjab clad in drawers and a flannel shirt. But though [illegible] splendour does not deceive, Asiatics it does please them, the Asiatic imagination [illegible] ring like the Italian for large scenic effects, the bright, the unusual, and the big [illegible] conduce to the pleasure of the people, [illegible] fonds or hears of them, but t[illegible] much mischief in outbreaks. [illegible]utinies showed us that India was still [illegible] Asiatic in sympathies, that, left to themselves, the people still preferred their old [illegible]on, and the aristocracy cannot and do [illegible] like displays which bring home to them [illegible] the fact of their vassalage to an intruding foreigner. They bear the yoke quietly enough in general, not only because they cannot help themselves, but because they honestly believe conquest to be a fair and just cause for power, hold a defeat in the field to be proof that God has willed, in wrath or in mercy as it may be, that the conqueror should bear rule. Most Orientalists, though he submitted to Rome, probably did not enjoy his walk up the Sacred Way, and it is just such a walk these Princes are taking when they attend to swell the pomp of a C. white man's durbar, or take from a Christians, [illegible] Star which shows that they rank on a level with "Mecha" praetors. The newmen, like Sindia and Holkar, have of course no right to [illegible] of their position, for they are but heirs [illegible] swordsmen defeated by swordsmen [illegible] successful still, and the Queen who summons [illegible] mistress of princes who were reigning [illegible] Timour was lifted on the shield, and great [illegible] before she had left his father's little barony. But though they cannot be jealous for their [illegible] they can for their rank, and while Holkar refused to attend, Scindiah's face grew livid with wrath as he saw his own Vizier, Dinkur Rao—perhaps the only native alive who is a statesman in the high European sense—decorated like himself. A native of that class is usually a gentleman in grain, and Dinkur Rao's speech, as he told to his offended master, "This also I owe to you, Sire," was worthy of Talleyrand; but Scindiah did not go away pleased, and if Scindiah's temper should one day get the better of his prudence we may have Bombay to reconquer. "Suffering young man," say the reporters; but their [illegible] the sulky-looking young man should rebel [illegible] most Mahrattas would think it cowardice not to rebel too, and there are many million Mahrattas. The Nizam of the Deccan, whom the *Times*, by an odd failure of memory, calls a shade," but who is incomparably the most powerful and dangerous Mussulman Prince in India, the only man remaining who could lift the green standard with the chance of hurling the Mussulmans *en masse* upon the foreigner, for weeks refused to accept the Star, and when he did accept it sat upon it. As to the *vieille noblesse*, men like the Rens of Oodeypore, whose ancestors were sovereign a thousand years before we had ceased to tattoo our legs, and who to this hour "consecrates" every Hindoo Prince; or the Maharajah of Jeypore, who claims to be, and possibly is, the heir of Rama and the Solar Kings; and the Rajah of Tirhee, who told Sir John Lawrence, "this is the first offering my House has ever presented, we refused one to Timour"—they must regard their attendance simply as an accidental and temporary humiliation, feeling it [illegible] as Mr. Disraeli said he felt about [illegible]emancipation, that "Parliamentary government was a very [illegible] doubt [illegible] the Jews had seen and had not the Parsees." The "Begum," indeed, whose drawers struck the English reporter as so skimpy, whereas *she* thought her [illegible] were seen so might her *legs* modestly be, probably liked her visit, for she has that curiously practical knowledge of politics which the Indian queens have so often displayed. The Bengalees, too, who were decorated, men like Rajah Radhakanta Deb, who is to Bengalee Hindooism what Dr. Pusey is to Anglicanism, or Prosunno Coomar Tagore, the Lord Lyndhurst of native Calcutta, or Deb Narayen Singh—Mr. Grant Duff is his nearest analogue—we dare say liked the ceremonial very well, for they have accepted the British monarchy, with out which they would be servants of half educated Sikh chiefs; but then they have no followers except the forty millions of soft, wealth getting Bengalees, who supply our revenue, and fill our schools, and choke our native bureaus, and take kindly to our rule, and are utterly despised and neglected in consequence. The warrior chiefs, the people who would be masters if we withdrew, the only men whose hearty support would make us independent of European bayonets, cannot and do not like a ceremonial which reveals to them their vassalage or the speeches in which Sir John Lawrence has twice told them that they hold their position on the tenure of good and active government. It is quite true, and it is also true that property has duties as well as rights, but a lecture from a French Viceroy to the British Peers on their duties to wards their tenantry might possibly not conciliate the inner mind of the House.

It is in England, and in a less degree among Englishmen in India, that these ceremonials produce their most beneficial result. Our worst mistake in our treatment of the Empire arises from a particular form of ignorance, a belief that India is a thing defined and non-continuous, is filled with "natives" and not with men, is divided among castes and not among nations, families and not entire races. We talk habitually, for example, of "native opinion," as if such a thing existed, or, except upon one or two points, could exist; as if the Sikh of the Punjab, and the Mussulman of Mysore, and the Hindoo of Dacca, were more likely to think alike than the Russian, the Florentine, and the Dutchman; or as if Sikh opinion and Punjabee opinion, Mussulman opinion and Mysorean opinion, Hindoo opinion in Dacca and Wahabee opinion in the same city, did not differ as irreconcilably as opinion in Ulster and Tipperary. There are more races, kingdoms, creeds, languages, and literatures in India than in Europe; aristocracies more numerous and diversified, with histories as eventful, positions and relations to the people more strangely varying; entire peoples as civilized as Chinese, whole races as backward as New Zealanders; kingdoms organized on the ideas of to-day like Belgium, and collections of kingdoms like Rajpootana, in which the feudal ages are still alive; nobles who lead the lives of the Salvation and Borghese, and nobles who never stir save in chain armour, and cannot be kept from asserting the right of private war, not even by the newspapers, which call a foray of princes in pursuit of a quarrel a thousand years old "a disturbance among those troublesome Rajpoots." Even Anglo-Indians sometimes give way to this impression, and talk as if India were inhabited by themselves and the tillers of the soil, and every event which like this Durbar, tends to clear their eyes, tends also to make their opinion more statesman-like and their rule more gentle and wise. There is a political geology as well as a political geography, and these meetings teach observers as an upheaval, or a fissure, or a boring teaches farmers, show them that earth contains more than the mould on which the grass grows, hard strata in which ploughs break, and yet in which riches as valuable as harvests await the man who can smelt and blast. To be able to tell where the coal seams lie is not, perhaps, the highest human capacity—but if one has to mine for a living? The old Indians, who know the Indian geology as well as the Indian geography, have made, no doubt, too much of their science, have flung their specialty offensively in the faces of men, have persisted in geology at dinner, have talked too much as if geology were useful only to reveal the Indian coal seams, and could be acquired only by boring on the Indian plains; but their knowledge was valuable, nevertheless, and these meetings spread it abroad. Hundreds of men, otherwise well informed, will read that remarkable narrative in Saturday's *Times* describing the Agra Durbar with a sense of sudden enlightenment, and as those readers have in the long run, to govern India, their enlightenment is a great gain. To know that a native can be an aristocrat of whom the *Almanach de Gotha* would be proud, can be head of a House with a history of a thousand years, with twenty historic battles on its banners, with the revenue of a Lichtenstein, and with the command in the field as well as in the village of 150,00 tenants, is an addition to the average Englishman's knowledge of the greatest among the forty-two dependencies committed by an inscrutable Providence in trust to him.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGES.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 4 months' sight	£20	1s. 11½d.	per Rupee.
" 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 2	do.	1s. 11d.	"
" 1	do.	1s. 10¼d.	"
On demand		1s. 10½d.	"
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 10¾d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, and Zanzibar.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	5 per cent.
6 do.	4 do.
3 do.	3 do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

In returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 3rd January 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£500,000.
Manager—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers—The Bank of England.
The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Karrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

4 months' sight (on City Bank) at	1s. 11¾d.	per Rupee.	
3 do.	do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
2 do.	do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1 do.	do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	do.	at 1s. 10½d.	"

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances when one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such a sum in the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	4 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances or Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted hereon the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 1st January 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000).

Head Office—16, *Rue Bergere Paris Agencies at* Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GLYNNS, MILLS, CURRIE AND FYANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 5, CAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases coll[illegible] Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Ochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Batavia.
At [illegible] sight.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 3 per cent. per annum, allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than [illegible],000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto	4 do.
12 ditto	5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Shares, Railway Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1866. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED),

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 91,93,000 (£919,300).
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 45,96,500 (£459,650).

Head Office—Calcutta.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Madras, and London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., Merchant.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
SETH A. ACHAB, Esq., of Messrs. Achab & Co.
C. F. GRAESWELL, Esq., of Messrs. Graeswell & Co.
MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
BABOO BOODHACHUNDER LAW, of Messrs. Frankiscen, Law & Co.
BABOO HARAHALAL SEAL, Zemindar.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers,
The Bank of England,
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
Office in London—No. 80, King William Street.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negotiates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives on Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's forms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India Bombay, 23rd November 1866.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—[illegible] ORDINARY SHARES OF Rs 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital Rupees 2,861,250.
OFFICES—No. 6, MERWAN'S BUNDER STREET.

Board of Directors.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE PUNJABEE, Esq.
HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
CURSANDASS MORUNDASS, Esq.
Auditors.

Messrs. John Beattie and Hormusjee Jehangeerjee Daby.
Solicitors.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and HUBBELL.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realisation should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 60,000, unless otherwise arranged for

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 5 " "
12 " " " 6 " "
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realisation of Interest, or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd January 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—ESTABLISHED IN India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £333,000 Loan.

HEAD OFFICE—3, CROSBY SQUARE.—C. C. PARRY, General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jamalpoor, Benares, Darjeeling and Nynetal.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

4 months' sight	at	1s. 11½d.	per Rupee.
3 do.	at	1s. 11¾d.	"
2 do.	at	1s. 11¾d.	"
1 do.	at	1s. 11¾d.	"
On demand	at	1s. 10½d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	at	1s. 10¾d.	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	at	1s. 10½d.	

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 3, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo*, and *Baghdad*.

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will remit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, and deduct half-yearly when authorized to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 " " nine " "
At 4 " " six " "
At 3 " " three " "

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted upon approved persons and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

W. H. PELLE, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th January 1867.

BANKS.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India—No. XIX. of 1857.

Capital—One Crore of Rupees, in 50,000 *Shares of Rs. 200 each.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. E. GRIMM, Esq.—Chairman
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
JAMES W. WRIGHT, Esq.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq.
DALSOOKRAM BURGOVUNDASS, Esq.
Messrs. BRODIE & WILSON, } Auditors.
DR. AMBARAM REVALRAM, }
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 17th August 1866.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH ..... FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. ..... FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Subscribed Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling. Agents in Bombay ..... FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 20, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August 1866.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums 1862	390,690	15	
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of.....	64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1809	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	1	9

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to tailor every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.
H. BONHAM BARR, Esq.
JAMES BEVAN, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.
SIR FREDK. DOUGLAS, Bart.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Under-writer.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Rates on Parsee and European Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras.....	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.	
Calcutta.....	"	MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	"	DENT & Co.
Shanghai	"	DENT & Co.
Mauritius	"	BETT & Co.
Melbourne	"	DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	"	DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ...	"	Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	"	ELDER & Co.
Sydney	"	RUTHERFORD GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin.....	"	DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 26th June 1865.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in L ndon and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—LIMITED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,237,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

G. TAYLOR, Esq.

H. Cleveland, Esq.	A. Hay, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq.	H. R. Wright, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referees.
R. J. W. Reynalds, | *Solicitors,*
Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,616 assuring £7,590,968

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,458,879

The Assets of the Society in England and India to the 1st December 1865 were £823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the Profits was declared on the 9th May 1862.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ..... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit. ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium.. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate ... Rs 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium Rs. 123 0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for the Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than those to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, at reduced Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier under discount.

8th.—The Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon lender of the Premium within the days of Grace, are deductive of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignments of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Bernard Hall, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.	W. Thompson Hill, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	George R. Kerford, Esq.
Lewis J. M. Mason, Esq.	Joseph Kitchen, Esq.
William Aikin, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
H. G. Ashhurst, Esq.	Dadabhai Naorojee, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Thomas Simpson, Esq.
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NO. 1042 OF 1866.

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R. S. SINCLAIR, LL.D.,
Director of Public Instruction, Berar.
Akola, 4th December, 1866.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BERAR—No 1478 of 1866-67.—SCHOOLMASTERS are required in Berar, commencing on Salaries of Rs. 125, Rs. 100, Rs. 90, Rs. 80, Rs. 75, Rs. 60, Rs. 50, Rs. 40, Rs. 35, and Rs. 30 a month.

1. The application should be written in English and in Marathi, both in the Modi and in the Devanagari character, by the Applicants own hand. (Importance will be attached to good writing.)

2. The Applicant should state (1) his age, (2) the place or places at which he has been educated, (3) the extent of his knowledge in the usual branches, both in English and in Marathi, (4) his knowledge of Sanskrit, (5) his experience as a teacher, (6) his present Situation and Salary, and (7) the lowest Salary he would commence on. Good hardworking men will be promoted as soon as their labours begin to tell on the numbers and attainments of their Pupils.

4. The Applicant should enclose Copies (made by his own hand) of his Testimonials.

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